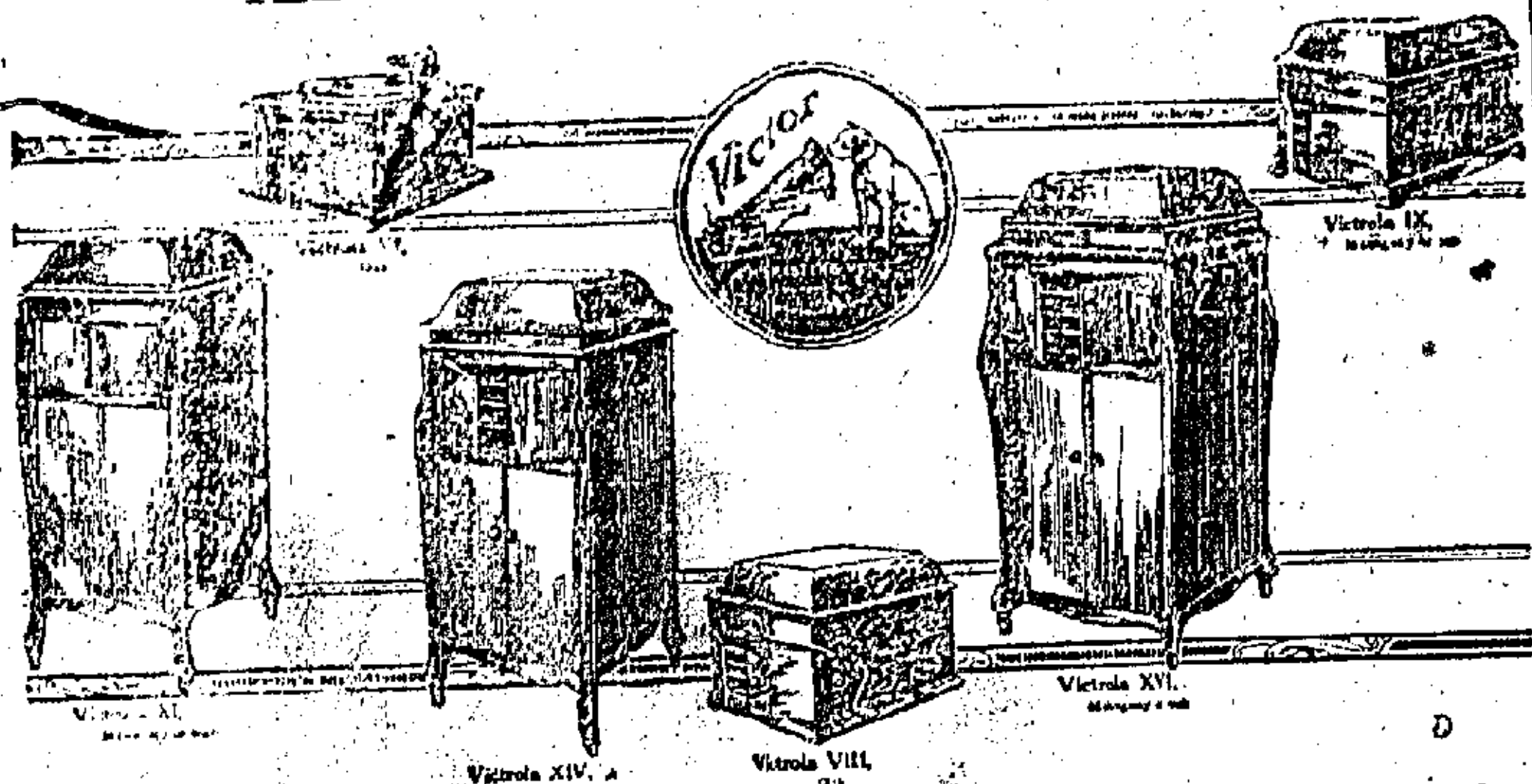


Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916.

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THURSDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

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FARES AS USUAL.

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THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The annual meeting of the China Association took place last month at the P. & O. Offices, Leadenhall Street.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. F. Anderson, the Chairman, said:—The past year has been one of the busiest on record; we have dealt with many matters affecting British interests not only at the present time but likely to affect them after the war. We have made representations to H. M. Government at some considerable length regarding trade in China after the war. I do not think it is advisable to go into details about this matter to-day, but one point which we have especially emphasized is the fact that the state of affairs brought about by the war offers an exceptional opportunity to abolish the unequal methods of trade which German merchants have introduced and developed in China. I refer more particularly to the system of delivering goods to China on extended credit which had for its main object the undermining of British influence in the China market.

A year ago we were hopeful that China was in a fair way to enter upon a period of peaceful progress and prosperity. She had passed through a prolonged period of unrest, the Central Government appeared to be more or less firmly established, internal disorder had been to a great extent suppressed, the authority of the Central Government over the Provinces had been re-established, and an Agreement had been concluded with Japan which settled in an amicable way questions which had been long outstanding between the two countries.

Some people even hoped that with internal troubles out of the way a practical people like the Chinese would have tried to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity arising out of the war to manufacture supplies for the Allies; a share of the contracts placed in America and Japan would have helped to develop industrial work on terms very profitable to China. There may have been external difficulties in the way, but in any case internal political complications made it impossible to take any steps in that direction. It is, however, believed that last year many Chinese have done very well in ordinary trade, and perhaps the general prosperity may have a moderating influence upon the disturbed conditions which have lately developed in political life.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY AND THE SOUTH.—In the past few months we have summarized the political events which have led up to the present position of affairs. It is a situation which calls for leadership and constructive statesmanship of a high order. The new President, Li Yuan-hung, is recognized by all parties—North, South and Central—but the difficulty at the moment seems to be the formation of a Government which will command general confidence. As we understand the position, the Southern party is aiming at attaining the pre-dominance in the new Government, while the Northern party formerly had in the late Government under Yuan Shih-kai's administration. Recent telegrams indicate that the Navy, while not hostile to the new President, declares that it will act independently of all political parties. At the same time the Admiral intimates that he is opposed to the domination of China by militarists or monarchists, who, he says, are still in control of the Provisional Government. While not very powerful from a foreign point of view, the Navy may be able to control movements of troops by sea, if it in turn remains united.

There are obvious dangers ahead, if either side proceeds to extremities, but as the vast majority of the nation is evidently averse to any revival of internal disturbances, perhaps the contending parties may agree upon a compromise, and from some kind of coalition Government. In recent years observers of Chinese affairs have noticed that new elements have been growing more powerful in the body politic. The position formerly held by the *literati* is less influential, while the *Gaules*, the Chambers of Commerce, the banking and commercial classes generally are asserting more and more the power which wealth enables them to exercise. These classes have a very important stake in the country, they are accustomed to representative government amongst themselves, and it is probable that they will exercise a moderating influence in political life.

THE PERPLEXING POLITICAL SITUATION.—The task of building up a new Constitution is one of immense difficulty and complexity in any country. It will tax all the powers of the ablest men of all parties in China to inaugurate a stable form of administration, which will admit of a change of Government from time to time, in a country whose area is nearly half as large as Europe, and whose population is about equal to that of the whole of Europe. There is plenty of scope for all the qualified men which China possesses to solve the problem without dissipating their energy in internal turmoil, and nowhere will their efforts be followed with more sympathetic interest than in this country.

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.—While the political situation is still difficult and perplexing, the general condition of the country is more prosperous than has been the case for several years, and that of itself is an element of stability.

The Customs revenue for 1915 was about Tls. 37,000,000 a decrease it is true of Tls. 2,000,000 as compared with 1914, but better than any year previous to 1913. Of the decrease Tls. 900,000 was due to a reduction of opium duty, and Tls. 300,000 to falling off in tonnage dues, caused by scarcity of shipping. A very satisfactory feature is that the export trade was greater than ever, the export duties being the highest on record. The export of metals rose from 98,000 tons in 1914 to 140,000 tons in 1915, principally I believe in ores, which shows that mining is not altogether stagnant even under antiquated mining laws. The falling off in the import trade was no doubt caused partly by the general advances in prices, high freights, and the fact that at present it costs \$6 to dye

a piece of grey shirting which could have been dyed for 50 cents before the war.

It is interesting to find that the salt revenue for the first five months of this year was 31½ millions dollars against 28½ millions for the same period of last year, and that in the Chinese Budget the Salt Gabelle is now the most important source of revenue with the single exception of the Land Tax.

SALT AND FINANCE.

In the early part of this year the Foreign Powers placed an embargo on the salt revenue, as with one Province after another declaring "independence" it was not quite clear what the position of the Central Government would be in the event of the movement extending. In consequence of the embargo somewhere about 17 million dollars accumulated in the hands of the foreign Banks, which was far more than sufficient to provide for all the current liabilities of the Chinese Government to foreign bondholders, and it can easily be understood how embarrassing this procedure must have been to the Peking Treasury. The foreign obligations of the Government, however, were all duly provided for, and shortly after the new President had been installed in office the embargo was removed, and 12 million dollars surplus revenue were handed over to the Chinese Government. China may justly take credit for having paid all the interest on her foreign debt during a time when she was subject to this embarrassing and somewhat arbitrary action.

A good deal of adverse criticism about the declaration of the moratorium has appeared in the Press, but the importance of this step, perhaps not very discreet under the circumstances, has been unduly magnified. It only affected two or perhaps three Chinese Banks, and was confined to internal financial operations only.

The most important event of the year affecting the Far East has been the new Russo-Japanese Agreement, which is a political act of high importance. It seems to us to be an exceedingly effective rejoinder to the persistent attempts to stir up enmity and distrust between the different Allied Powers, which has been a characteristic feature of Germany's policy. In view of the extremely cordial relations of this country with both Russia and Japan the news has been received here with the greatest satisfaction, and all British subjects welcome the statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office that the Agreement is in full harmony with and adds strength to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of which it is the corollary, and that it does not prejudice the position of any other Power equally committed to pacific aims.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

I will not trespass much further on your patience but would like to express our satisfaction at the amendment of the Trading with the Enemy Act which definitely puts an end to an anomalous position, as regards our commercial relations with Germans in China. It is unfortunate that the simple question as to whether Germans, living outside their own country, are in a legal sense enemies, or not, should have involved so much litigation. When the Trading with the Enemy Act was originally under consideration a good deal of pressure was brought to bear on the Government by powerful interests, who maintained that we should do more harm than good to the country by stopping trade with all Germans in neutral markets, and that this action would hurt us more than it would hurt them. The result was that as originally passed, the Act was a kind of compromise, allowing it to be applied to the case of the whole question. There followed actions at law in His Majesty's Courts in China, in the Prize Courts of this country and at Alexandria, in the Court of Appeal, and in the House of Lords, where eminent judges have given diametrically opposite decisions.

The China Association both here and in China were from the first of opinion that if trading with Germans in China were undesirable in the national interests, as the Government officially declared it to be, it should be stopped; and the only way to stop it was to make it definitely illegal. We felt that this country was blockading German trade with the definite object of shortening the war, that this action imposed a continuous and very severe strain on our Navy, that it was in German interests, that Germans should be in a position to carry on their trade, while our interest lay in having it stopped. There could be no doubt at all that if the English and German positions had been reversed, the German Government would have taken the most effective steps to prevent their subjects from trading with the hated Englishman.

The half-hearted character of our legislation at the beginning of the war has given rise to a good deal of irritation both in this country and in China, but the amendment of the Act has now settled the question definitely, and it may be hoped as regards past differences and disagreements, conclusively.

Mr. W. Harwood seconded the adoption of the report which was carried without further comment. Mr. George Jamieson was elected as President for the ensuing year. Mr. P. Anderson Chairman, Mr. C. H. Ross Vice-Chairman, said Mr. R. C. Wilcox Honorary Treasurer. The members of the General Committee were re-elected.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

Mr. George Jamieson was nominated as a Representative of the China Association to serve as a member of the Government Body of the School of Oriental Studies in London. Mr. George Jamieson briefly explained what the appointment meant to the time ago members of the Association of Chinese which was independent of the Association. The Government had now established a School of Oriental Languages in Finsbury Square and they had decided to merge their effort in this new venture. The Government Body of the School had agreed to pay the endowments to the Oriental School—at which all Eastern languages would be taught—for a period of five years on two conditions:—(1) that a representative of the Association should be nominated from time to time as a Member of the Governing Body, and (2) that the teaching of colloquial Chinese and the Mandarin dialect should be carried out as an essential branch of study. Thereby they would be able to study its progress.

SINKING A DESTROYER.

PICTURE OF A DREADNOUGHT IN ACTION.

In the series of articles on the Navy at war, written by Mr. Bernard Coppleson, and published in the *Cornhill Magazine* under the title of "With the Grand Fleet," there appears one which purports to tell how Lieutenant Peter, Royal Marine Artillery, on night watch on a super-Dreadnought battleship, sank a German destroyer. He says:—

I will tell you all about it. I was up on the platform at my watch. My battery of six guns was down below, all loaded with high explosive shell weighing 100lb. each. All the gunners were standing ready for anything that might happen, but expecting nothing. So they had stood and waited during a hundred watches. It was growing towards dawn, but there was a good bit of haze and the sea was choppy. The old ship was doing her rocking-horse trick as usual, and also as usual I was feeling a bit squeamish, but nothing to worry about. As the light increased I could see about 2,000 yards, more or less—I am not much good yet at judging sea distances. The officer of the watch was walking up and down on the lookout. "Hallo," I heard him say, "what's that dark patch three points on the starboard quarter?" He meant 30 degrees to the right, poor chap. I put up my glasses and so did he, and just then came a call from the look-out near us. As we looked the dark patch changed to thick smoke, and then out of the haze slid the high forepeak of a destroyer. I thought it was one of our escort, and so did the officer of the watch, but as we watched the destroyer swung round, and we could see the whole length of her. Then, for the first time in my service, I saw the German navy flag. It was an enemy which had blundered into us by mistake and was now trying hard to get away. I don't know what the officer of the watch did—I never gave him a thought—my mind simply flew on to that beautiful battery of six guns down below and on to that enemy destroyer trying to escape. Those two things—the battery and the enemy—filled my whole world.

FIRE OPENED WITHIN FIVE SECONDS.

Within five seconds I had called the battery, given them a range of 2,000 yards, and loosed three shells—the first shells which I had seen fired in any action. They all went over, for I had not allowed for our height above the water. The Boche did an extraordinary thing. If he had gone on swinging round and dashed off he might have reached cover in the *Weser* before I could hit him. But his officer of the watch was either frightened out of his wits or else was a bloomin' copper-bottomed 'ero. Instead of trying to get away, he swung back towards us, rang up full speed, and came charging in upon us so as to get home with a torpedo. It was either the maddest or the bravest thing which I shall ever see in my life. I ought to have been frightfully thrilled, but somehow I wasn't. I felt no excitement whatever; you see, I was thinking all the time of directing my guns, and had no consciousness of anything else in the world. The moment the destroyer charged, zigzagging as he came to distract our aim, I knew exactly what to do with him. I gave my gunners 1,000 yards, rapid curtain fire from the whole battery, and you should just have seen those darlings pump it out. I have seen fast firing in practice, but never anything like that. There was one continuous stream of shell as the six guns took up the order. Six-inch guns are no toys, and 100lb. shells are a bit hefty to handle. Yet no quick-firing cartridge-loaders could have been worked faster than were my heavy beauties. I suppose that it took that destroyer about 60 seconds to reach the edge of my *rideau de fer*, and every ten seconds my lively battery spat out six great shells. On came the destroyer, and round came our ship swinging our bows towards the enemy so as to lessen the mark for his torpedo. I saw my guns the opposite way as the ship turned, keeping them always on the charging destroyer. I could see them leaping backwards and forwards on their slides just like automatic pumps. Away towards the enemy the sea boiled as the torrent of shells hit it and ricocheted for miles.

A TORPEDO MISSES.

It was only for a moment that I looked down, at the guns and at the smooth, quick, precise, but unburied movements of the gunners, for I had to watch with every scrap of my attention the zigzag course of my enemy and to keep my impenetrable curtain true in his path. He reached the edge of my curtain! It seemed to have been hours since I began to fire, but it couldn't really have been more than a minute, for even German destroyers will cover half a mile in that time. He reached the edge of my curtain, flung his bows straight towards us, and loosed a torpedo. At that very precise instant a shell, ricocheting upwards, caught him close to the water-line of his high forepeak and burst in his vitals. I saw instantly a great flash blaze up from his funnels as the high explosive smashed his engines, boilers, and fires into scrap. He reared up and screamed exactly like a wounded animal. It sounded rather awful, though it was only the shriek of steam from the burst pipes; it made one feel how very live a thing is a ship, how in its splendid vitality it is, as Kipling says, more than the crew. He reared up and fell away to port, and two more of my shells hit him almost amidships and tore out his bottom plates like shredded paper. I could hear the rending crash of the explosions through my ear-protectors and through the continuous roar of my own curtain fire. He rolled right over and was gone! He vanished so quickly that for the moment my shells few screaming over an empty sea, and then I stopped the gunners. My battle had lasted for one minute and 40 seconds!

(Continued on next Column.)

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY THE LONDON EDITOR OF THE "TELEGRAM."

Mr. John C. Van Der Veer, London editor of the *Amsterdam Telegraph*, writes as follows in the *London Morning Post*:—

Apart from the clumsy attempt to blame this country for the sinking of the Dutch steamer *Tubantia*, the quotations from two leading German papers on this case in the *Morning Post* to-day bear a striking lesson. It proves a remarkable change in the German mind. A year ago Germany felt her position in the war still very strong, so that she then could hardly acknowledge the sinking of the *Medea* and justify it on the pretext that that Dutch steamer carried contraband to England—forgo, oranges! And so long as the German armies remained in a strong position Berlin never hesitated to acknowledge and even to glorify the misdeeds of German submarines, by destroying more Dutch and other neutral steamers. But now the tide has turned, the war has what every sensible person outside the Teutonic camp expected, fundamentally altered. The bully has been driven in a corner and becomes timid. For fear of enraging enduring Dutchmen, he invents flimsy excuses like these. The *Tubantia*—remember, she was the finest steamer of the whole Dutch mercantile marine—was sunk by striking a floating German torpedo, which also may have been picked up and fired by a British warship at the Dutch steamer; and (soon afterwards) the Dutch cargo boat *Palmrang* was sunk by three German torpedoes, fired at but accidentally missing a British destroyer (which, by the way, was at the moment engaged in safeguarding neutral ships by destroying German mines, of course, a criminal act in cultured eyes). On that German excuse concerning the *Tubantia* the Dutch monthly *De Gids* commented: "Lovely precision of the worshipped offensive weapon! Everything controlled by pressing a button, only not the mind of the crew!"

The *Gids* also urged our Government and people "not to shelve the *Tubantia* scandal, which might be very instructive for knowing the mentality of the war-madman." Various Dutch papers have claimed satisfaction for the destruction of that beautiful liner, but Berlin thinks like those stated above. The Teutonic rulers have, over the far more serious case of the *Lusitania*, successfully trifled with the largest neutral State, and they naturally think that any small neutral country will certainly be "too proud to fight." The example of a great leader was not encouraging for small nations. But a country like Holland has other strong trumpets to play in order to bring the evidence to book. The *Gids* went even so far as to plead for armed neutrality. More effective still would be the policy urged by our paper, namely, that our Government should stop all exports of foodstuffs to Germany until she gives full satisfaction and compensation for the ruthless destruction of various Dutch ships. But, strange to relate, Germany received from Holland more foodstuffs after than before her submarines sank the *Tubantia* and *Palmrang*. Thus are misdeeds made to pay. One can easily perceive that the hungry German resented in a manner like this: "Let us sink some big Dutch steamers. The chances are ten to one that the Government at the Hague will not kick if we invent some silly excuse. But the Dutch will be frightened to ship foodstuffs to England, so that we shall get what is available for export, and even more than Holland can spare for the need of her own population."

And this is what happened.

THE WAR MINISTER.

"DAGONET'S" VIEWS ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"Dagonet," the well-known contributor to the *Referee*, says:—

Mr. George is War Minister. Bless him, and more power to his elbow! It is a most interesting case. Only in January, 1914, Mr. George was saying in the *Daily Chronicle* that he looked upon "the demand for armaments as organised insanity." And on July 1, 1916, he is chosen Minister of War amid the hearty approval of all who believe in banging away at the enemy with all the resources of destruction. And on July 4 the *Daily Chronicle* concludes a remarkable leader on the British advance with these words: "It is reasonable to suppose that in the long run the side with the largest number of men, guns, and munitions will triumph." What a change! What a splendid change! Through Error to Triumph! And "Through Triumph to Knowledge." As a patriotic and common-sense Englishman, I am so pleased with the performance of the Little Wizard from Wales that I shall in future always give him his "Lloyd," and if he is a very good boy and gets the War over quickly I might give him back his hyphen, which I think I was largely instrumental in taking from him.

"But what about the torpedos?" you will ask. I never saw it, but the officer of the watch told me that it had passed harmlessly more than a hundred feet away from us. "You sank the destroyer," said the officer of the watch, grinning, "but my masterly navigation saved the ship. So honours are easy, Mr. Marine. If I had had also those guns of yours," he went on, "I would have sunk the brawler with about half that noise and half that expenditure of Government ammunition. I never saw such a wasteful performance," said he. But he was only pulling my leg. All the naval officers, from the Owner downwards, were very nice to me and said that for a youngster, and a Pongo at that, I hadn't managed the affair at all badly. I fired eight shells per gun, plus the three sighting shots, 51 rounds, altogether about two and a half tons of ammunition. It sounds a lot, but there was a good lot to show for it.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
OPIUM ROUND THE LEGS.

Two Chinese who were found with opium tied round their legs at Kowloon Railway Station on Tuesday were fined \$300 and \$750 by Mr. Hazland. The alternative was three months' hard labour.

VAGRANTS.

Two Russians and a Finn who were found in a state of vagrancy in Kowloon appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood. The Russians were sent to the house of detention and the Finn was allowed to go in search of work, which he promised to find.

FRACTURED SKULL.

As the result of a free fight between some coolies one of the contestants was sent to the Government Civil Hospital with a fractured skull. Two men were charged before Mr. Hazland yesterday with assault, and they were remanded pending the recovery of the injured man.

FATHER AND ADOPTED SON.
CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

An adopted son was charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday by his father, Li Kwong Loong, a furniture dealer, of Queen's Road, with embezzling the sum of \$200.

Mr. Davidson prosecuted, and Mr. Grist defended.

Mr. F. Bevington (of Messrs. Bradley & Co.) said that defendant visited the office and told witness that the furniture they were making was almost completed, and that his father would like the balance of the money due. Witness made out a cheque for \$200 on behalf of Li Kwong Loong, and the money was paid over to defendant. Subsequently, witness had occasion to visit the shop of the defendant's father and in course of conversation with Li Kwong Loong told him that he had paid the sum of \$200 to a representative of his firm. Witness added that his books showed that the \$200 was paid.

A shroff employed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was called to say that the cheque produced was handed in and cashed on a day he could not remember; neither could he remember the person who handed in the cheque.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

CAPT. IN THE CANTONESE ARMY.

HOW HE WAS ROBBED BY A CONCUBINE.

A Chinaman who is described as a "Captain in the Cantonese Army" has discovered that too much trust cannot be placed in concubines. Some days ago, no doubt because of the troublous times in Canton, the Captain sent a concubine to Hongkong with \$1,000 in banknotes, 56 tacks of gold leaf valued at \$3,000, clothing worth \$350, a gold watch and seal valued at \$250, along with other goods of the total value of \$6,000. These things were sent to Hongkong for safety, but the concubine proved unworthy of the trust. It appears that upon arrival in Hongkong she went to Tsim Sha Tsui, met a man, and became so attached to him that the Captain heard no more of her. Thereupon he came down to Hongkong and found his concubine. The latter became very indignant, refused to go back, said she had not got the goods entrusted to her care, and claimed that while she was under the protection of the Union Jack the Captain could not punish her. Eventually, however, the police intervened, and soon after midnight on Tuesday the concubine was arrested and five boxes containing some of the Captain's property were recovered.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT OF STORES.

During the fortnight ending 7th July, 1916, 37 Hospitals in England were supplied with requisites and comforts (43,517 articles in all) from St. John Headquarters, Warehouse, St. John's Square, E.C.:

	Gamuts.	Arts.	To do.
Received during the fortnight	5,675	42,250	35,002
Sent out during the fortnight	2,987	39,820	33,517
Received to date 7/7/16	448,311	1,181,077	1,673,448
Sent out to date	178,507	636,652	1,392,219
Stock at Warehouse	110,104	294,025	371,130

THE YUNNAN OPIUM SCANDAL.

THE DELEGATES IN THE MIXED COURT, SHANGHAI.

Some interesting developments took place at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on August 17th, in the hearing of the charges in connection with the large seizures of Yunnan opium and the apprehension of men alleged to be Yunnanese delegates. The accused are Sung Sz-gee, Wong Tach-tsun, alias Wong Tach-ling, Soong Woo-dong, Wong Tach-sah, Yih Tsai-zah and Lee Tsang-lo. The first five defendants were first charged with importing a large quantity of opium into Shanghai, contrary to law, the six defendants were then charged with being in possession of illicit opium and the sixth defendant was charged separately with concealing opium improperly imported.

Mr. Musso appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Chinese Government. Mr. R. F. C. Master for the Chinese Customs, and both counsel prosecuted jointly on behalf of the Opium Combine. The defendants were variously represented by Messrs. Tavares, J. G. Priestwood, G. H. Wright, and S. Fessen-den.

Mr. Musso after outlining the charges said that he appeared principally on behalf of the Chinese Government and he was instructed to say that the Chinese Government welcomed a very stringent investigation into the facts of the case.

The Yunnan Province, he said, had been growing opium in great quantities and the production had been in excess of the consumption. Attempts had been made to export the opium to other Provinces and the Canton Province had been practically inundated with it, it being a well-known fact that one of the principal yamens contained 1,000 chests of Yunnan opium stored therein. The attempt was made some time ago to import the Yunnan opium into the Yangtze ports and that made the officials concerned look with great interest at all arrivals from Yunnan. On August 7th information was conveyed to the officials of the Opium Combine that a part of Yunnanese had arrived the previous Saturday, August 5th, by a Messageries Maritimes steamer, and that amongst the luggage of the party there were 60 cases of Yunnan opium containing 10,000 lb. to the value of \$1,300,000 or \$1,400,000 about.

After detailing how several boxes of opium were discovered at a native hotel, Mr. Musso continued:

The next morning we received information to the effect that 40 cases of opium had left the hotel between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, that they had left by gations were started at once with the result that the handcart coolie was traced and he led the party to 6 Rue Amiral Bayle in the French Concession, where, he stated, he had unloaded the boxes. The assistance of the French Police was immediately sought; the premises were searched and not a single box was found in it. So the clue was lost. However, investigations were prosecuted in the neighbourhood and information was obtained that the boxes had been removed from the house by means of motor-cars. The several garages were then looked for with the result that the garage which had let out the motor-cars was located and the driver of one of the cars found. He would be produced as a witness and he stated that the cases had been removed to a house in Chapei.

The place being outside the jurisdiction of the Settlement authorities, the Municipal Police dropped all connection with the matter. The party then proceeded to the city and obtained from the headquarters of the police department, two police inspectors to accompany them to Chapei with instructions to search houses which would be pointed out to them as containing opium.

THE TAOYIN'S YAMEN. On reaching Chapei a visit was paid to the local police station where the assistance of about eight or ten armed policemen was obtained and the party led by the driver proceeded to the premises they were in search of. The driver stopped in front of the door of a certain building and said, "This is the place where I have conveyed the cargo." And to the great surprise of the party it was found to be the Taoyin's yamen. In consequence of that, there could not now be any more idea of searching the premises and the policemen doubled back to the station. The allegation made at the time—this suggestion—seemed to be so outrageous as to be incredible, and in order to obtain the real state of affairs, counsel himself entered the yamen looking for the secretary to explain the matter to him.

The chief secretary was about and another official, who could speak English, was found and he gave counsel his personal assurance that there was no opium inside the yamen. The counsel conveyed to those outside. So the clue as to the whereabouts of the boxes was lost for the second time. However, investigations were made, which lasted about one and a half hours and it was then ascertained that the boxes were in some house in the neighbourhood and that the house was empty. It was then discovered that the only house in the vicinity which was empty was the other half of the building occupied by the Taoyin. Somehow or another the key of these premises was obtained, the premises were entered—by this time the secretary to the Taoyin had arrived—and 20 cases which were subsequently found to contain opium were discovered.

The question of removal then came under consideration with the result that the chief of police in the city was approached again, the matter was explained fully to him and he agreed to the cases being removed to the Settlement. He so instructed an official of the police who accompanied the party and gave orders to the local police to let the cases be removed to the Settlement, which was done by means of motor cars. An inspector of the Chapei police accompanied the cases to the Louza Police Station where they were deposited, counted in his presence, and a receipt was given to him.

Now the party of Yunnanese, which had arrived by the M.M.S. Athos was composed of the Minister of Justice and several people, who represented themselves to be members of Parliament or delegates from the Yunnan Government to Peking. The evidence would show that from Haiphong, where the party embarked upon the steamer, a telegram was sent to the Taoyin of Shanghai asking him to obtain exemption from customs examination of the luggage.

At the same time the evidence would prove that the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai received a telegram from the Commissioner of Customs at Mengtze asking for the same privileges. The first telegram was received on July 27th and read as follows:—Chang Yao-tsung, Minister Justice and Yunnan delegates, twelve in all, left Hokow via Tonkin, 25th instant for Peking. Please facilitate them. Customs formalities on arrival Shanghai, D'Anjou.

The evidence would further show that upon finding the opium on August 11th a telegram was sent to Mengtze stating:—Your telegram of July 27th. Luggage contained chiefly opium. Please inform me by air for the same instance your telegram was sent. Unwin? And a reply was received on August 19th:—My telegram on July 27th was sent at the instance of Minister Chang Yao-tsung, conveyed to Commissioner's Assistant in 'Chaohe Hokow. Military Governor's huchao covered 88 packages, which I instructed Yunnanfu office to wire and seal. D'Anjou.

Counsel referred to the telegram because, he said it would become relevant in the course of the trial to show that the 88 packages were, so to speak, covered by one huchao. Now, on receipt of that telegram from Haiphong the Taoyin addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Customs and sent his first secretary to see him in order to secure immunity from the luggage of the Yunnanese party and this was obtained. A secretary to the Taoyin was also sent to meet the party and welcome them and another was sent with 60 slips of paper to affix to the luggage.

Mr. Grant Jones—Why not 88? Mr. Musso—I should not be able to explain that. The only thing which is rather remarkable coincidence is that the cases of opium brought in by the party were just 60. The officer of the Taoyin entrusted with welcoming the party was Mr. Yang (hung-sai) and he simply went with them to Hupien Road with an escort from the S.M.P. Continuing Mr. Musso remarked that from careful investigation into the facts of the case no blame in any shape or form attached to the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Yang Chung-ze, in charge of Foreign Affairs in the Taoyin's Yamen, asked by Mr. Grant Jones, how he came to fix upon 60 labels as the necessary number to supply, explained that he assigned three pieces of luggage to each person—a basket, a roll of bedding and a trunk.

The Assessor—And that is how the Minister of Justice travels?—That is the usual amount of luggage carried by a Chinese traveller.

The Minister of Justice actually brought seven pieces—I don't know. But I do know. He actually brought seven, so he had been an extravagant man. The Taoyin's calculations were rather out there were they not?—The calculations were made by the Taoyin himself.

Do you believe in mental telepathy?—I don't know. I only carry out the instructions of the Taoyin.

Still it must have been a remarkable coincidence that the number of labels taken should correspond with the number of boxes we now know contained opium.

Yes; I find it is very wonderful. Tsang Tsung-shan, an official in charge of general affairs in the Taoyin's Yamen, deposed to being in the Yamen on the afternoon of August 8th when the motor cars arrived with the cases, in them during a heavy shower. He would be unable to identify the men who came with the motor car, because of the heavy rain, but they stated that they had brought documents from the Yunnanese officials, which they wanted to bestow in safe keeping. There were about five or six people with the boxes.

Witness said that he telephoned to the Taoyin for instructions as to what should be done with the cases and as a result told his visitors that they could not store them in the Yamen and they took them away. They had brought them to the front door and took them away through the back. He did not see where they went. There was a connection between the ground floor of the Yamen and the unoccupied portion through a door, but that was nailed up.

Counsel informed the court that he himself and his party had passed through the door and asked witness if he persisted in saying that that door was nailed up. Witness adhered to his original statement, and said that he was prepared to swear to it.

The case was adjourned.

The following day the defendants Lee Tsung-lo and Sung Sz-gee gave evidence. Lee Tsung-lo was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

Mr. Wright asked for bail on behalf of Sung Sz-gee referring to the remark of the Assessor that if defendant's evidence was true the principal criminal was not before the court.

Mr. Grant Jones—I meant the Taoyin.

Applications for bail were also made by the other counsel with the exception of Mr. Tavares, who said that he thought his client would be safer in gaol until the case was finished. He did not think there was any evidence in any shape or form against his client.

The other applications for bail were refused and the case was again adjourned.

CHINESE PRESS COMMENT ON THE CASE. Governor Chi Yo-ling of Nanking it is stated, has received an order from Peking desiring him to investigate and send a true report about the alleged smuggling of opium into Shanghai by the delegates from Yunnan. The Government is quite ready to deal with the offenders as severely as the Chinese law will permit; but first of all the question whether the case should be tried by the Chinese City Court or by the Mixed

(Continued on next column.)

LAWN TENNIS.

A NOTED JAPANESE PLAYER.

Were it not for the great war obsession, remarks one of our London contemporaries, the appearance upon English courts of Zenzo Shimidzu, the Japanese lawn tennis player, and champion of Japan until four years ago, when he migrated to Bengal, would have been hailed with a burst of enthusiasm and columns of criticism and prophecy. He comes with new ideas and brainy methods. He gave us a full demonstration of them at Southfield and Harrow. His grip is unusual, judged by home standards. He is practically a believer in an unchanged grip, but instead of holding the racket like the Dohertys, who also advocated a "no change" grip, he holds it continually for a back-hand shot, a grip for a back-hand top drive, so as to bring the racket squarely, full face, on the ball for the back-hand shot. Without changing the grip he takes his forehand. The result is a forehand drive with tremendous "top" on the ball.

Small in stature, light, wiry, full of brain, with a "kill" overhead that is real business, taken full face of the racket, and often with the player well off the ground, never flurried, unceasingly active, Shimidzu, when the real time comes, will probably give our best players all they ask. When Wimbledon is again its own self, he hopes to enter for the championships.

The game in Japan, says Shimidzu, is rapidly growing. It is being taken up by all classes, but at present, judged by Western standards, it is handicapped by the fact that a cheap one-ounce ball is invariably used. There is a movement, however, in favour of the heavier ball as we know it.

CHINESE NEWS.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME.

The President is reported to have declared to the Cabinet his policy as follows:—(1) There shall be no party Cabinet, the Ministers of which shall be men selected from every party; (2) the Army and Navy shall be improved and augmented; (3) there shall be the separation of the civil and military administration; (4) industry shall be developed; (5) friendly diplomatic relations shall be maintained; (6) compulsory education shall be introduced.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT.

In reply to the protest of the Chinese Government against the presence of the Japanese gunboat *Soga* in the neutral waters of Canton, the Japanese Legation has sent the *Wai Chiao Pu* a note, stating that as the situation in Canton is not yet wholly satisfactory the *Soga* cannot be withdrawn.

AN EMISSARY TO LI.

After completing his consultations with Central Government, Lieut. General Niu Yunkun, the noted military leader of the Kuomintang Party at Shanghai, left Peking for Kwangtung by order of Premier Tuan in connection with the situation in that province. General Niu is a good friend of Li Lieh-chun and this explains his mission (says the *Peking Daily Press*).

RUSSIA AND THE MONGOLIAN M.P.s.

In reply to the Russian despatch requesting the withdrawal from the National Assembly of the M.P.s. for Outer Mongolia, the Government states that, as Outer Mongolia has been officially recognised by Russia as part of the Republic her representatives in the Parliament cannot be withdrawn.

There are altogether 25 Representatives and Senators elected by Outer Mongolia; but as these men were elected in Peking in 1912, only about ten are Mongolians and the remaining Chinese and Manchus. Messrs. Tsao Jui-shan, late Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Wong Ju-pao, Chinese Minister to Belgium, were representing Outer Mongolia before November 4th, 1913, but they have now resigned their seats. After many co-called Outer Mongolian M.P.s. in the Tsan Yi-nan and the Chung Yi-juan this time, and these will probably voluntarily resign their posts soon. If so, the controversy can be settled without further diplomacy.

NEW GERMAN ZEPPELINS.

In Darmstadt there is a central flying and airship station, the most important in Germany. In the shed there are ten Zeppelins and a great number of flying machines. The Zeppelins recently built are 500ft in length, with a gas capacity of 30,000 cubic feet. In the hull is provision for machine-guns and for light pieces of ordnance.

The newest Zeppelins are stated to have four armour-plated cars, of which the first is the heaviest. All the cars are fitted with guns. Armour-plated gangways connect the cars. The engines indicate 4,000 horse-power, and the speed is fifty-seven miles an hour.

The airships can reach a height of over 13,000ft.

Court has to be diplomatically settled. The President has, at a special audience, desired Premier Tuan Chi-jui to issue instructions to all the Ministries concerned that the case must be dealt with very strictly, as in the opinion of the President both the prestige of the Chinese Government and the sovereignty of China are concerned in the matter.

Meanwhile, the Procurator of the Shanghai District Court has been making an exhaustive investigation which has led him to write further letters to the Chief of the Chinese Police and the International Mixed Court. He urges that Mr. Musso cannot deny that he has "violated our law and infringed our power." He concludes by repeating the demand that the case be sent to his Court to be dealt with.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BRITISH MADE
BOOTS AND SHOESTHE "OAKMORE" BRAND.
BROWN MARCHING BOOTS,
GOLF SHOES.

SMART, COMFORTABLE SHAPES IN
BLACK AND BROWN WALKING BOOTS.
STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND ALL FITTINGS.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
WHITE BOOTS AND SHOES

All Sizes \$7.50 Per Pair.

"WALK-OVER"

(AMERICAN MADE)

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

\$10.00 \$12.50 \$13.50 Per Pair.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE
HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1687.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

[2016]

IS THIS
YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

BULL TERRIER DOG. All White. Reward. Communicate to A. H. SKELTON, care of Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. [1044]

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.
NEW YORK SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK

THE Steamship
"EURYMACHIUS"
Ready to load about 24th September.
For Rates of Freight and further information apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1916. [1045]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE,"
Captain Griffith, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to sale.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1916. [1046]

R. DIEDEN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
MR. NILS LINDERS' connection
with our firm CEASED on the first of June,
1916.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for
R. DIEDEN & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [1037]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Payment of due Coupons of the
CHINESE GOVERNMENT EXTERNAL
LOAN BONDS OF THE THIRD AND
FOURTH YEARS will be made by us at the
Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION, No. 1, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office
is temporarily closed.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916. [1028]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE
YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(粵漢鐵路有限公司)
has mortgaged its land and all buildings
thereon at Wose Sha (烏沙) in the suburb
of Canton to THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
LTD., as security against loan signed on
August 2nd, 1916.

Any mortgage or security previously
established, Chinese or non-Chinese, on the
present mortgage should be announced at an
early date.

All claims shall be null and void unless
notified in due course of time; and THE BANK
OF TAIWAN, LTD., will take the whole pro-
perty as its perfect mortgage.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Shanghai).

THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
[1025]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1916, will be
Payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained at the Company's Office.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
23rd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August,
1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1020]

FOR SALE.

**ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE** complete with
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with plant regulator.

Also **ONE SWITCHBOARD** for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, etc., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings [84]

INTIMATIONS

On behalf of the

WAR CHARITIES FUND

at

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

at 9.30 P.M.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1916.

FREDERIC

COLEMAN.

F.R.G.S.

Author of "FROM MONS TO YPRES WITH FRENCH,"

will give an

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

"WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN

FRANCE AND FLANDERS."

Mr. COLEMAN is said by the London Times

to have seen more of the actual fighting on

the Great Western Front than any other one

man during the first year of the war.

Mr. COLEMAN was attached to the Head-

quarters of General Sir JOHN FRENCH and

General BEAUVOIR DE LAULIE respectively as

a member of the Royal Automobile Club

Corps, and, as Official Photographer of the

1st Cavalry Division, took hundreds of unique

photographs.

Book Early at MOUTRIE'S

as the number of

Available Seats is limited.

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 25th.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [1039]

SPEND YOUR

VACATION

IN

BAGUIO

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by

Cool and Refreshing Breezes.

5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from

Manila.

GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO

ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS

IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks

FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

For Information, address—

THE CITY SECRETARY,

Baguio, P.I.,

or nearest Office of T. & S. Cook & Son.

[744]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA"

Arrived Hongkong on 14th Aug. 1916.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their goods are

being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

Consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark and

delivery can be obtained at the Goods' ar-

landed.

The vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Kashgar"

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N.

and B. P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary within

6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including

date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignees

and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD

and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and

TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented

within three days of the Steamer's arrival here

after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent
Hongkong, 16th August 1916. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed

at Consignees' risk and expense into the

above and/or extra Godowns at the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [127]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER

1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

Office.
Hongkong, 16th March 1916. [1026]

WANTED

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER

for the DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1916. [1042]

WANTED.

BY three Gentlemen, FURNISHED

HOUSE or FLAT, lower level.

Send particulars to—

Box 25,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [1038]

WANTED.

BY British Export Firm, EUROPEAN

ASSISTANT for an Outport. Previous

experience necessary.

Apply—

"R. H.,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1916. [1035]

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of

No. 2, Queen's Building.

Apply—

THORESEN & Co.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [899]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and

Airy. Gas overlooking Statue Square.

Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

"R. H.,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's

Road Central (in Ice House Street).

Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIST.

[691]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S

BUILDING.

For particulars etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE

LTD.

[685]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-

ings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

[618]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.

Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,

18, Bank Buildings

[800]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

14, Des Voeux Road.

[811]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road

Central, at present in the occupation of

The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

[623]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Liquidators,

RAUTER, BLOCKENMAN & Co

[573]

TO LET.

NO. 2, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING

HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc.,

No. 14, SHAMBAUN, CANTON, from 1st June, at

present in the occupation of the Imperial

Russian Consulate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Connaught Road.

THE WAR.

ALLIES CONCENTRATING AT SALONICA.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

ALLIES CAN SEE THE END.

CANTON QUIET.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH STILL PROGRESS.

HALF-A-MILE AT POZIERES.

LONDON, August 22nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: We have advanced half-a-mile on the front at Pozieres and also near the Leipzig salient.

FURTHER ADVANCES.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The text of General Sir Douglas Haig's *communiqué* is:—Despite very heavy losses from our bombardment, the enemy's garrison at Guillemont is still maintaining an obstinate resistance.

We have again made considerable progress in the vicinity of Pozieres, having advanced on a front of half-a-mile and are established at the road junction just outside Moquet farm. We have pushed forward along the right of the Pozieres-Maraumont road.

We extended our gains in the Leipzig salient and advanced our positions to within a thousand yards of Thiepval.

BRITISH CAPTURE TRENCH AND PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Between Martinpuich and Bazentin a further hundred yards of enemy trench has been gained.

A successful enterprise was carried out to the south of Guillemont.

One hundred and sixty-four prisoners were taken in yesterday's operations in the Thiepval and Moquet farm neighbourhoods.

There has been considerable hostile artillery activity on the front opposite A's Nodette and south of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

VERDUN OPERATIONS.

VALUE OF FRENCH STAND.

PARIS, August 22nd.

The fact that the Tricolor still flies over Verdun after six months of terrific onslaught shows that the spirit of self-sacrifice and the resolution of the French soldiers are more powerful than high explosives. It is not yet realised the enormous part which Verdun has played in the war as a whole.

FRENCH BOMB RAILWAY STATIONS.

PARIS, August 22nd.

A *communiqué* states:—A French air squadron bombed the railway stations at Tergnier, Noyon, and Appilly, and waterworks at Pont-le-Verger, causing violent fires.

FRENCH MAKING PROGRESS.

A *communiqué* says:—We advanced on the outskirts of Calery, and occupied portions of trenches south-west of Estrees and east of Soyecourt.

There has been artillery activity on a large portion of the front north of the Somme. We took two more field guns in the wood captured by us south of Guillemont on August 20th, making eight in this quarter.

SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ATTACK.

A *communiqué* states:—There have been artillery duels on both banks of the Somme in the region of Fleury.

A French surprise attack to the north of Maurepas resulted in the capture of prisoners.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALLIED ATTACK.

BIG EVENTS BREWING.

PARIS, August 22nd.

It is pointed out that the Bulgarians are attacking only the extreme left, while the Allies are attacking on the right, left and centre. Moreover, the present actions are only a prelude to operations on a greater scale.

RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS AT SALONICA.

PARIS, August 22nd.

Italian troops have disembarked at Salonica. Russian contingents are also arriving at the port.

MORE ALLIED CONTINGENTS COMING.

LONDON, August 22nd.

It is now permissible to state that the first Russian contingent disembarked at Salonica on July 30th, and the first Italian contingent on August 21st. Further contingents are following.

All the Allies are now represented on the Salonica front, where big events are expected very shortly.

EFFECT ON BULGARIAN ARMY.

SALONICA, August 22nd.

The Russians landed in ferry boats and were received by British, French and Serbian Guards of Honour. Bands paraded the quay where General Sarraill reviewed the new-comers, raising his cap in response to Russian cheers. The Russians afterwards marched to their quarters amidst hand-clapping.

It is believed that the presence of the liberators of Bulgaria on the Allied front will produce an incalculable effect on the Bulgarian army, dozens of which have been deserting daily for months past.

Both Italians and Russians looked hardy. Their presence in Salonica demonstrates, *inter alia*, the Allies' command of the sea, to which the big transportation of troops from Russia and Italy without mishap is a remarkable tribute.

OBJECT OF BULGARIAN ATTACK.

LONDON, August 22nd.

A telegram from Salonica states that the Bulgarian attack is intended to restore the morale of the Bulgarian Army and to stave off the intervention of Rumania. The Bulgarian occupation of Florina is absolutely of no importance, as the heights dominating the town are securely held by the Allies.

ITALY AND DECLARATION OF WAR.

ROME, August 22nd.

The *Messaggero* believes that one result of the Italian landing at Salonica will be a declaration of war on Germany.

GREEK IRRITATION.

ATHENS, August 22nd.

The news of Bulgarian advance being resisted by the Greek garrison at Fort Phepetra, in which the commander was killed, and at Serres, where the reserves were called out to protect the town, is exciting the public who sympathise with the resistors.

There are signs of increasing irritation against the Gounarist policy. The elections will now be inevitably postponed. All securities on the Bourse have fallen.

ANGLO-FRENCH OPERATIONS.

SALONICA, August 22nd.

A British official announcement issued states that the situation is unchanged on the Doiran front.

We destroyed a railway bridge on the Struy front.

Anglo-French cavalry, located the enemy on the Serri Savajak front. Artillery fire stopped enemy skirmishers and working parties were dispersed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

BELIEVED TO BE SUNK.

LONDON, August 22nd.

It is officially announced that submarine E 23 is believed to have sunk a German battleship of the *Nassau* class in the North Sea on the 19th inst.

The submarine torpedoed and damaged the battleship and then again torpedoed her while she was being escorted to harbour by five destroyers.

[The battleships of the *Nassau* class are of 18,000 tons and are armed with twelve 11-inch guns.]

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRIZE COURT AWARDS.

FAKLANDS BATTLE.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The Prize Court has awarded a bounty of £12,160 to the officers and men of the British warships which sank the *Scharnhorst*, the *Guichenot* and the *Narvik* in the Falklands battle.

"EMDEN" DESTROYER.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The Prize Court has awarded £1,855 to the officers and crew of the Australian cruiser *Sydney* for the sinking of the *Emden*; £1,605 to the *Albatross* and the *Andes* for destroying the raider *Grief*; and £1,410 to the officers and crew of *E19* for sinking the light cruiser *Udine* in the Baltic.

ALLIES' SATISFACTORY POSITION.

WAR MINISTER'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, August 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the situation, contrasted the Allies' satisfactory position everywhere, when compared with that obtaining two years ago. He said the initiative had been wrested from the enemy along the whole front almost for the first time. The only possible—and unimportant—exception was in Mesopotamia, where conditions were quiescent for climatic reasons.

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said:—I think in the dim distance the Allies can see the end. It would be a mistake to under-rate the task, which will require all the resources of the Dominions and the Empire, but I am confident of victory if the Allies continue to work loyally together.

NATURALISED FOREIGNERS IN THE SERVICES.

RESTRICTIONS IN FORCE.

LONDON, August 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Viscount Grey had directed that no naturalised foreigner or a son thereof should be appointed in the Foreign, Diplomatic or Consular Services until approved either by Viscount Grey or Lord Robert Cecil.

MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

CASUALTIES FEWER THAN EXPECTED.

LONDON, August 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Addison stated that twenty bodies had been recovered from the wreckage caused by the explosion in a Yorkshire munitions factory. There had been considerable destruction, but the casualties were not so heavy as had been anticipated.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

There passed away in Kurong Hiam recently, says the *Alor Star* correspondent of the *Pinang Gazette*, an old woman named Toh Selama, who was reputed to be 180 years old at the time of her death. Old men of 60 and 70 years of age now residing in the same kampung had never remembered her to look any younger when they were boys, a fact which inclines one to allow her the longevity she claimed, though 180 years would be a safer guess since she distinctly remembered the first Siamese invasion which took place about 100 years ago. In the course of my wandering it has been my good fortune to come across three persons, who could recollect the first Siamese invasion. One was Toh Wan Aroon, who died at Pinang Tunggal a good many years ago at the ripe age of 110, this old lady, Toh Selama, and an old man still living in Padang Trap, who claims to be 180 years of age.

CANTON QUIET.

[From Our Special Representative.]

WEDNESDAY.

Everything is quiet and there has been no fighting except on the North River where spasmodic attacks continue.

Shum is reported to have moved all his men from the vicinity of Shek Wai Tong and to have taken up a position at Three Eye Bridge, which is the second station on the railway, and which is further back than he has been for some time. He is believed to have made a statement that he will not attack again until some sort of arrangement is made between Luk and Lung or until Lung attacks him.

At present the arrival of the new Civil Governor is occupying attention and the bund is crowded with soldiers and police. He is to arrive at Whampoa or thereabouts in a merchant steamer from Hong-kong and to be met by one of Lung's gunboats which will bring him to the Admiralty wharf. The Admiralty wharf is all decorated with flags and flowers and also the streets which he will have to go through to get to his Yamen. There are a great number of soldiers in this vicinity. He is expected this afternoon.

There are more people about in the streets and more shops open to-day than has been the case since the present fighting began.

The sunken gunboat in the channel at Tai Shek has been raised. After a considerable amount of trouble the harbour authorities succeeded in floating her yesterday afternoon and the channel is now clear. The other boat which sank off the wharf at Wong Sha has also been raised.

SHAMEN.

The *Sai Nam* brought down a big lot of silk and business is improving slowly. There have been no merchant ships in the harbour for quite a long time now and even if they came there is no business for them. There was no noise of firing last night and only two of Lung's gunboats were lying in the vicinity of the concession.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

LATER.

The new Civil Governor arrived this afternoon at 3.40 in a two-funnelled gunboat at the Admiralty wharf.

YOKOHAMA DOCK WORKERS ON STRIKE.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS.

Over a hundred workmen in the employment of the Yokohama Dock Company struck work on August 14th, and the Isokaki-do Police are endeavouring to settle the trouble.

The *Japan Gazette* says it appears that a workman was discharged some time ago by one Umeko Uchiyama, a foreman, for absenting himself too long from his work. This alleged arbitrary step on the part of the foreman aroused the workmen, who belong to an association calling itself the Yuan-kai (Friendship Improvement Society), of which the discharged workman is a member. They therefore petitioned the Directors to re-employ the workman and dismiss the foreman, who, they claimed, had exceeded his powers in discharging the offender. At the same time, they preferred various demands, among them being a 10 per cent. advance in wages, that they be advanced at least once a year, and that the equipment in the factories be improved, etc. The Directors of the Company suggested to the malcontents that they elect delegates to meet with them, but this they declined. The malcontents met at the Narutokan at Noge on the 14th instant and decided to go on strike if their demands were not granted in toto. Not only did they strike work next day, but they also tried to bring out the other workers.

According to a later dispatch the strike has spread among all the workmen of the dockyard and something like 700 men are now on strike. There are now 1,000 comparatively new men remaining at work and so the work of the dockyard has been practically suspended. A strong force of police is on guard in the vicinity of the Dock Company to prevent the occurrence of an untoward incident.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The death, in action, is reported of 2nd-Lieut. Humphrey Osborn Springfield (Warwickshire Yeomanry), fourth son of Mr. Thomas Osborn Springfield, of Alburgh House, Norfolk, and brother of Mr. M. O. Springfield, Assistant-Superintendent, S.M.P., and Registrar of the Mixed Courts, Shanghai. The deep sympathy of his many friends in Shanghai is extended to Mr. Springfield in his bereavement, which is all the more severe from the fact that he had already lost one brother in the earlier stages of the war.

A telegram has been received by Mr. J. Dalton, of Chinkiang, stating that 2nd-Lieut. G. H. Dalton, of the 3rd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment died on August 14th. Mr. Dalton was 28 years old and was formerly with Messrs. Reiss & Co.

MARVEL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

APPEAL TO MUNITION WORKERS.

"It's quite an experience, you know; this being wounded," said the Brigade Staff Captain, in the half apologetic tone one reserves for references to the commonplace and obvious. "Eh! My arm; yes, a bit torn in the biceps by shrapnel. But I didn't mean the actual wounding. I meant the process of which that is the first step. The actual wounding? It just felt like a kind of a sudden jar. Might have been a bang from a door, or a smack in the face, for all I knew about it."

"I was thinking of what it led to. Stuff point of view, you know. I got a corporal to rip my sleeve and shove a dressing on. It was bleeding rather freely. Then I finished what I wanted to do—just looking at a couple of machine-gun emplacements—and went back with an orderly to the dressing station in our rear line. That was between 3 and 4 yesterday afternoon, with in sight of the Boche trenches, and very much within range of their guns. I was shoved into a motor ambulance with another officer and several men. I had a cup of tea at Amiens. I had a good dinner on the train that evening, where I found camp library books and magazines provided for the delectation of the wounded; and very welcome they are. My arm had been beautifully dressed at the clearing station at Amiens, where everything went like clockwork; despite the crowds there were of us. On the train one spent as comfortable a night as you'd spend in the average station hotel. An excellent breakfast was served in the huts on the wharf at Havre this morning. And here you find me at Southampton, where one of these entirely admirable, wonderful, and unfailing kind Red Cross sisters has just given me a delicious cup of tea. Practically it's wounded on a battlefield in France one evening and dining in London the next evening."

"That's the sort of point that interests me; the arrangement of the whole business. It's one of the finest pieces of organizing I ever saw in my life, and not a jar or a poll or a creek or a hitch all the way from the trenches to Blighty."

"IT ALL HINGES ON MUNITIONS. The push! Oh, the push is all right. It's working out very much as scheduled. It won't be a quick job, you know. I suppose every one realizes that. But it will be a thorough one, I think; a good, clean job, with no particular loose ends hanging out. The Army will put its job through all right. It will be up to the politicians and the public to see it never occurs again. There's no reason why it should. I imagine there's no fear of any slackening in the munitions output, is there? If all hinges on that, if that's kept up at full pressure you may take it the Boche's number is up for sure."

Coming down, now, to the private soldier's outlook; here are the words of Pte. J. M., of the ———, who was wounded at Contalmaison, one of the very few bayonet wounds the Hun managed to inflict on our men, though during the past week or so some of them have had some success in bayoneting our wounded.

"Yes, I've got the bayonet what did my business, Sir, done up in my old shirt. I want to keep that for my Missis. Yes, I suppose that's my blood on it all right. I'd dropped me rifle, ye see, Sir; got two of me finger-ends smashed. And I was just going for the Boche what'd been working one of their machine guns. Just as I was makin' a jump for him the other Boche skewered me through the arm with his bayonet, an' my Section Commander, he got his bodkin in an' out o' Boche number two quick as lightning. An' then the pair of us got in on the machine gunner. But he was my mutton, he was, an' you may be sure that prick in the arm didn't make me any gentler with him either. You can take it from me, Sir, 'e won't foul no more machine guns; not this side of the place the dead Boches go to. He wasn't a bad lookin' chap neither; but he'd done a lot o' mischief wi' that gun before I got him. I wouldn't be surprised but what he was quite a decent sort of a sausage-eater, ye know. Sir, I don't think he was none of the sort they tied to their guns to keep 'em from bolting."

"Out there I read in the papers about the munition workers giving up their Whitsun holidays. Well, that's no morn' right, seems to me; an' I'm sure they'd never grudge it if they could see how the stuff they send out saves the infantry man. The preparation's all right; the more the better, I say; an' we can't do much without it. But it won't win the war without us. We've got to get right after the Boche afore we can really down him. No, I don't somehow reckon the boys an' girls at home would enjoy the holidays none so much; not if they was thinkin' of us bein' mown down in swatches, same's we should be on this job—must be—if the munitions run short. So I reckon they won't grudge doin' of their bit, same's us, without 'olidays, till the war's over. We got to put up shells, or we got to put up flesh an' blood; one or the other; an' the shells is cheapest in the long run; even if it does mean no holidays at home. They got their beds of a night, an' their three square meals a day, sure. No, I don't think there's many would grudge their holidays for—well, for us chaps."

IN MAMETZ WOOD.

A youthful second lieutenant, who had been wounded in the Mametz Wood, speaking of the work of his platoon, said:—"You see, we'd sworn we wouldn't be driven altogether out of the wood while there was one of us not hit. My platoon sergeant was a brick—he did it all, really. Nothing to do with me, of course. But the men were splendid; they really were. Why, one of 'em got back to battalion headquarters with my message asking for more bombs—I wrote it on the leather case of my pocket-mirror, with an indelible—with both his ankles broken. He got there on his hands and knees half the way. And I got the bombs, too. And you bet my chaps used 'em. They say the Boche is a cur; but, by God, he did fight in that wood. He fought for it by inches. That was a bomb"

(Continued on next Column.)

BATTLE FOR THE STOKHOD.

GERMAN "INVINCIBILITY." AN EXPLODED LEGEND.

[FROM STANLEY WASHBURN.]

Kovel Front, via Rovno, July 11th. Fighting more fierce than any that has been seen in this entire movement is now proceeding along the banks of the Stokhod from the Kovel-Sarny railway to the Kovel-Rovno main road, while the troops to the north in their advance to the Stokhod have already reached some places on the river between Nobel and the Kovel-Sarny railway. That the joint operations of these two armies have been extraordinarily successful is indicated by our enormous captures. Probably half of the prisoners taken are Bavarians and other Germans, which should permanently dissipate the fiction of the invincibility of the Germans against the Russians.

While both sides are losing heavily, our losses are much less than those of the enemy, who, I believe, are having increasing difficulty in filling up the vacancies created in their ranks, though they are constantly bringing up increasing numbers of guns and machine-guns against us. The Russian losses, no matter how great they may be, need not be considered from the military point of view, as all the depôts are crowded with reserves, and such losses as we suffer are being filled up every few days. Unlike last year, there are plenty of rifles with apparently abundant ammunition in Russia, plus what we have captured, which may be estimated at above 300,000.

RUSSIAN INFANTRY'S SUPERIORITY. I was yesterday on the battlefield where the Germans were turned out on the preceding night at the point of the bayonet. The Russians showed themselves utterly indifferent to losses or to German shells, and at one point they forced a crossing of the Stokhod in face of the concentrated fire of eight German batteries. The difficulties of observation here are greater even than in Poland, as along the Stokhod the terrain is as flat as a board. There are no ridges, and the whole country is a mass of marshes and woods, while such roads as exist are almost impassable, and utterly so for motor-cars.

Though I am with the corps on the Stokhod, near Sokul, it is impossible, by reason of the noise of the guns and bursting shells and the smoke rolling up from burning villages, to form any impression of the progress of the fighting. The war is so terribly hot, with a scorching sun and a cloudless sky day after day, which is probably one reason why such huge numbers of prisoners were taken, as the Austro-Germans were so exhausted after the fighting that they made no effort to evade the Russians when their trenches were captured. The Austrians are crumbling up more every day, saying, "All is lost, you continue fighting?"

It is impossible to estimate how long the Germans will be able to hold the present line, but it seems impossible that such intense fighting can continue long without their breaking in whatever way prove to be the weakest point in their line. It is reported that civilians in huge numbers and prisoners are working night and day preparing formidable defences nearer Kovel, and the present terrific engagements may prove to be a gigantic rearguard action covering a retirement to these alleged positions when completed.

GERMANY ANNOYED WITH THE BOERS.

Under the heading, "A Degenerate People," the *Hamburger Nachrichten* complains bitterly of the sympathy from South Africa on the death of Lord Kitchener. The writer says:—

"Sixteen years ago we Germans felt strong admiration and sympathy for the Boers in their heroic fight for independence against the British Empire, and we felt sympathy and indignation when they had in the end to accept defeat. And now we see what then seemed simply unthinkable: the chosen representatives of the Boer people humbly expressing their sorrow at the death of Kitchener. Herr Louis Botha—why is he not an Earl, and not even a Lord—delivered a speech full of admiration for Kitchener, praised his gigantic effort for the 'freedom' of his country, and comforted himself in his grief with the knowledge that Russia also has recognised Kitchener's greatness. Devotion cannot throw itself more completely into the dust than the chosen representatives of the Boer people have done after their violent subjection by England."

right in the face of one of their lieutenants, and he clubbed me over the head with a rifle before it exploded. Devil of a whack he caught me, but he went up all right the next moment. Good thing he hit too, because it made me lie pretty flat, else I think that bomb would have done for me, too. As it was, I got lots of little head scratches from splinters. That's the worst of not having a tin hat. But it wasn't till next evening I got knocked out. We were horribly nearly out of the wood then, and I'd only my platoon sergeant and six men left. But I bet they held on all right. Hard luck I couldn't see it out."

"Don't you believe it when anyone tells you the Germans are played out, or that they've come to the end of their fighting material," said a company commander. "There's plenty of fight left in 'em, and they seem to have unlimited men and unlimited munitions. They'll fight like mad tigers, so long as they can knock you out before you can touch 'em. But if you can only live through their fire and get actually at 'em, why, then, it's generally hands up and the 'Kamerade' business. I was afraid it might be catching, and that I should presently hear an English voice say, 'Mercy, Kamerade' when he saw the steel at his chest. And that shows I didn't know my men. In all this push there's no record of a single British soldier playing that game—not one. Believe me, our men are not only all good; they're all gentlemen—and sportsmen; yes, every mother's son of 'em."

**"KITCHENER'S CONTEMPT-
IBLY CONSCRIPTS."****REPLY TO GERMAN SLANDERS.**

In the embarrassed and hectic reports of the great battle of Picardy, which Germany has circulated in neutral countries the commonest misstatement concerns the new British armies. It is admitted that the old expeditionary force was fine material, but the new armies raised in the past two years are described as undisciplined and feeble in attack and irresolute in defence. They are formidable, say the German reports, only because of their numbers, and these numbers are vanishing under the German fire.

No item of this statement is true. The casualties have not been out of proportion to the ground gained, and in the attack of July 14th, which carried a large part of the German second line, the British losses were extraordinarily small. The individual fighting value of the British troops has been equal to any in the campaign. For example, a wood was taken by the Germans with nine battalions; it was recaptured by the British with two, and the British New Army, which showed its merit at Loos last September, has won great glory in every phase of the Picardy battle.

In a later phase of this battle a certain historic British division advanced on the line between Bazentin-le-Grand and Longueval. The experiment proved the worth of the New Army. To begin with, they managed to cross the intervening ground and get up to within 200 yards of the enemy's wire entanglements practically without casualties, which was a remarkable proof of discipline. When at dawn they attacked with superb vigour and devotion, in one place the German wire had been imperfectly cut and they had to make their way through it under a deadly fire, but by a little after midday the work was done, and the German second position was in our hands, as well as 600 unaccounted men, 36 officers, including the battalion commander, four howitzers, four field-guns and 14 machine-guns. That is an achievement of four battalions of the New Army which had never before been in action.

It should be remembered that in that section the Germans were not weak. Misty weather had enabled them to mass guns whose positions could not be detected by aerial reconnaissance and which were firing at registered marks. They had brought up some of their most famous troops, including a division of Verdun fame. The latter was as faithfully dealt with by the new British battalions as by the French 20th Corps in their famous counter-attack on Douaumont plateau.

Attention is called to the British New Army which showed its merit at Loos last September and which has won great glory in every phase of the Picardy battle. To talk of "new armies," to-day, is indeed a misnomer. The whole British force in one sense is new. The famous old regiments of the line have been renewed completely since Mons, and their drafts are drawn from the same source as the men of the new battalions. The only difference is that in historic battles there is a regimental tradition already existing, whereas in new battalions that tradition has had to be created, and it has been created. A reputation second to none in the army and in domains of new battalions has been laid in Picardy on a fighting foundation of proud tradition. Take the great fight of July 14th, when, from Pozieres to Deville Wood, the German second line was carried and the third line pierced. It was an enterprise as bold as it was successful.

**BRITISH METHODS IN
FRANCE.****METHODICAL DESTRUCTION OF
GERMAN DEFENCES.**

To grasp properly the reticence of the official bulletins from the British front, it must be understood that there is little to say. Though the bombardment has been intense along the long line from Arras to the Somme the new tactics adopted are not lending themselves to sensational publicity.

A high French military authority praised enthusiastically to a Press Association correspondent the plan adopted by the British. He said that the Germans tried the same plan of sending out patrol parties at Verdun after a bombardment, but they did not reckon on the artfulness of the French infantry. When the patrols went back and declared the ground clear, the German troops came on in close-packed masses to be moved down by machine-guns.

My informant said that the British method was new in war, was better studied, and more effective. British raiding parties push right on to the line of German trenches and search them thoroughly till they are convinced that no guns or men remain. As the correspondent to the *Liberte* at the British front says, it is the methodical destruction of the enemy's defensive works. The infantry only comes in to clear up and complete the work of the artillery.

OUR NEED OF AIRSHIPS.**LORD BERESFORD ON THEIR
ADVANTAGES.**

Admiral Lord Beresford, in an interview with a representative of the Press Association, said:—
The British "look-out" are cruisers; we have no suitable airships. The Germans have a great advantage by using Zeppelins as "look-outs." Every minute of time in the reports of a "look-out" in a sea fight is a priceless jewel. The Germans can tell the allocation of our fleet, while we cannot be certain of the allocation of their fleets unless our cruisers are in the radius of action. We must send heavy cruisers as outside scouts on account of small cruisers being driven in without getting information. A large cruiser can fight and get the information. In the brush off Jutland the Germans could tell to a second when it was time to run before the Grand Fleet could properly engage.

ROUMANIA'S POLICY.**M. JONESCU'S VIEWS.****"THE HOUR HAS STRUCK."**

In reply to my request for his views on the present situation, M. Take Jonescu gave me the following statement (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Bucharest):—

"I am happy to see my predictions fulfilled. The victory of the Allies is now apparent to everybody; one can see it here by the deep discouragement of the pro-Germans, the majority of whom would like to prepare for a change of attitude. I know some important pro-Germans who declare that if the Russians arrive in Lemberg Roumania must immediately enter the war against the Central Powers."

"I do not state this," M. Take Jonescu continued, "as a proof of moral perfection, but as evidence that the victory of the Allies is plain for all to see. Men of common-sense understand that Roumania's hour has struck, and that any further delay would only do us harm. The Quadruple Alliance has no need for us, but we could assist in shortening the war. It is true that there still exist questions of delay in the despatch and transport of certain articles of equipment, and it is also true that we have the right to demand that the Allies should help us in this direction. But nothing of this kind should be allowed to delay our entrance into action. In a couple of weeks the harvest will be finished, and that consideration will accordingly no longer exist."

"As I am not in power and not in the secrets of the Government, I am not in a position to speak in the name of official Roumania. But I know that official Roumania would commit an unpardonable mistake if it failed to follow the opinion of the vast majority of Roumanians. I believe in the rights of reason and of the moral laws, and therefore I believe that the opinion of the nation will eventually triumph. I can see signs to show that among the public there exists not merely a profound desire to take part in the war, but the actual conviction that such participation is inevitable. I see also that with their usual bad taste the pro-Germans are spreading the rumour that in the Ministry that makes war a place would be found for M. Marghiloman. This would be impossible; it would be a gross insult addressed to our Allies, and would injure Roumania in the public opinion of Europe. It is needless to say that neither M. Filipescu nor myself would agree to such a thing. I have no idea as to the intentions of the Government or if any changes are contemplated. So far as I am concerned Roumania will go to war with one Government or with another; but she will do it. My only anxiety," M. Take Jonescu concluded, "is that my country should act in time."

AN IMPUDENT DEMAND.

Germany and Austria are claiming from Roumania payment in gold for all imported merchandise, on the pretext that Roumania demands the payment of the tax on exported cereals in gold.

The Roumanian Government, in reply, states that the tax was independent of the price and was paid in Roumanian money. Moreover, it is impossible for Roumania to pay in gold, as it is forbidden by law to allow gold to leave the country.

It is believed that Germany and Austria will come to an agreement on the point, as they are in need of Roumanian products.

50,000 WAR WIDOWS.**LATE LORD KITCHENER'S
ESTIMATE IN 1914.**

Lord Kitchener's estimate of the number of women in Britain who would be made widows by the war was mentioned by Mr. Hayes Fisher, on June 21st, when residing at a meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation at Middlesex Guildhall.

I well recollect, said Mr. Fisher, in the early days of the war, I was consulting with the members of the Government as to the number of widows that in all probability would be created by this war. They did not number more than 3,000 then, and the highest estimate of anyone was 30,000, a suggestion made by myself. When that figure became known to Lord Kitchener, he sent a message to those who were responsible for making provision for the war widows, saying that they must make provision for at least 50,000.

Since the war broke out, added Mr. Fisher, grants had been made by the Royal Patriotic Fund to 34,669 widows of soldiers, 5,020 widows of sailors, 94,727 children, and 24,606 other dependants. The total cost of this had been £386,940. The Admiralty had just informed him that as the result of the recent great Naval battle there had been added 1,550 widows to the list and 1,200 to the list of other dependants. Grants to these were being sent week by week, and the grants would apply to all whose claims arose before June 30th.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

After June 30th the Patriotic Fund grants would no longer be available. The new Statutory Committee would deal with all subsequent cases, and he hoped they would have the necessary funds to make such provisions as would make the widows better off in the long run. The widows' pensions would be 10s. 12s. 6d. or 15s. per week, according to age, and it would be in the power of the Statutory Committee, which succeeded the Royal Patriotic Fund, to make additions to that flat rate where the amounts were found to be inadequate.

He hoped the Statutory Committee would see to it that no case of genuine distress arose in the cases which it was called upon to consider. So far as that Committee could govern the matter, there would be no return to the bad old days of making much of the soldier and sailor when their services were fresh in the

(Continued on next Column.)

MOBILISATION OF SCIENCE.**BRILLIANT CHAPTER IN THE
HISTORY OF THE WAR.****WHAT IS BEING DONE IN FRANCE.**

A British M.P. writes in the *Evening Standard*:—

One of the most brilliant chapters of the history of the war is that of the mobilisation of science in France. This was based on science and of intellectual power than any known to history. I am not now referring merely to the wonderful story of the invention and the gradual improvement of the famous French "75," for instance; I will deal with scientific improvements which have been produced since the war began, and which have arisen out of the necessities created by its developments. The number of inventions and devices in various fields is extraordinary, and all the departments—chemical, engineering, medical—have vied with each other to produce the best; but, since we cannot command the flash of genius, I will seek rather to indicate the organisation which has fostered these activities.

When the war began the necessity of utilising highly trained brains to the utmost was recognised, and voluntary associations of scientific men were formed. Good work was soon produced; inventions appeared in considerable number, and the production of munitions was multiplied enormously. The demands of the war became more and more intense; the appointment of M. Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, caused a great quickening of production, and at length the work of all the scientific experts was co-ordinated by the new Ministry of Inventions, technically one of the subsidiary offices, but really at present the most important, of M. Paul Painleve, the Minister of Public Instruction. M. Painleve supplied the elements that were wanting to render the co-operation of the scientists as effective as possible; he is one of the first brains of France, a highly trained scientific man, a great mathematician, and what is more rare, one in whom scientific study has not blunted the keenness of appreciation of any of the phases of national life.

TRENCH AND LABORATORY.

The system that M. Painleve has worked to realise is that by which a communication might be maintained between the "superior officers" at the front and the laboratories, so that the men of science should concentrate their intellects upon definite requirements, and so that, on the other hand, full encouragement should be given to their experimental work and to their inventive genius. What has been the result? Consider, for example, the work of the chemists, who have played a great role in the war, for to them the production of explosives is finally due. Apart from new experiments, every chemical manufactory in the country has been turned on full blast, and the production of explosives is now forty times as great as at the beginning of the war. Incendiary bombs have been invented superior to those of the Germans; I saw one which burned fiercely beneath the waters of the Seine. Explosive bombs of great burning power—as, for instance, the Bombs Claude—have been fabricated on new systems; various kinds of "tear" gases and asphyxiating shells have been invented. There, again, the Germans have been surpassed at their own game. On a former visit to Paris, M. Mouren, the eminent scientist who directs the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacy in Paris, showed me some very strong tear-producing compounds; on my most recent visit he let me see a new product, asking me to sniff at the cork of the bottle cautiously. The caution was necessary. A strong sniff acts like a knock-out blow on the "point." This product, christened "pépète," has passed the experimental stage, and will soon be tested on the Germans. They will be sorry some day they started suffocating gases.

VALUABLE INVENTIONS.

In the same laboratory means have been found to dispense with nitrates, from Chile or elsewhere, in the fabrication of high explosives. One of the greatest triumphs of the chemist, however, has been that, following the restriction on the sale of saltpetre, the surplus stock was chemically treated so as to obtain the pure alcohol used in preparing the fulminates of the shells of the "75's." In another department of chemical and physiological research, M. Charles Teller has been able to solve a difficult question of food supply by keeping all food fresh by a frigorific system. Then there is the general question of steel. At the beginning of the war the demand for steel for the purposes of the war was so abundant of steel, from America, for example, it was in spite of not answering to the specifications, and many of the shells burst in the guns, causing damage, not to the enemy, but to the gunners. Various authorities, including M. Le Chatelier, the famous chemist, and M. Cheneau, the steel expert, applied their minds to the solution of this difficulty, and the problem of steel may now be regarded as in a satisfactory condition.

I have but lifted the veil, here and there, on the activity of French men of science; the whole story becomes the more fascinating the more one enters into it. What I have desired rather to indicate is that the aim of the French Government is to make effective the great amount of scientific knowledge and active thought that would be lost without classification of work and co-ordination of efforts; and that under the watchful eye of M. Painleve this fine conception is in process of realisation.

mind, and then forgetting all about them and allowing them or their dependants to drift into the workhouse.

Among the pensions which the fund had been paying till recently were four to survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, but the last of those four pensioners was buried on June 20th. He lived to the good old age of 80, and had drawn a pension of 14s. per week.

THE FIGHT AT THE LIPA.**DISPATCH FROM THE BATTLE-
FIELD.**

[FROM STANLEY WASHBURN.]

During the present unimportant phase in the fighting on the Stokhod I have been paying a visit to the next army to the south, covering the front from a point south of Radziviloff to the flank of the neighbouring army on the north. I reached the Headquarters of a certain Siberian Corps about midnight on July 15 to find the artillery preparation, which had started at 4 p.m., in full blast.

OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

Sitting in a tiny room in an unpretentious cottage with the Commander, I following the preparations which were being made for the assault. The ticking of the instruments gave news from the front, the line of which was visible from the window by flares and rockets and burning villages. By midnight 10 breaches had been made in the barbed wire, each approximately 20 paces broad, and the attacks were ordered for 3 o'clock in the morning.

Rising at 5 a.m. I accompanied the Commander of the Corps to his observation point on a ridge. The attacks had already swept away the resistance of the enemy's first line.

Thousands of prisoners were in our hands, and the enemy was retreating rapidly. He therefore halted but a few minutes, pushing on to the advanced positions. The Commander stopped repeatedly by the roadside, tapping the field wires, and giving further instructions as to the dispositions of the troops. As we moved forward we began to meet the flood from the battlefield, first the lightly wounded, and then Austrian prisoners helping our heavily wounded, who were in carts.

Before we were half-way to the positions a cavalry General splashed with mud met the Commander, and informed him that six guns were already in our hands. The next report from the field telephone increased the number to 10 guns, with 2,000 prisoners, including some Germans.

PANORAMA OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

At quite an early hour the entire country was alive, every department of the Army beginning to move forward. All the roads were choked with ammunition parks, batteries, and transport following up our advancing troops; while the stream of returning caissons, the wounded, and the prisoners equalled in volume the tide of the advancing columns. The Commander took up his position on a ridge which but a few hours before had been our advanced line. Thence the country could be observed for miles. Each road was black with moving troops, pushing forward on the heels of the enemy, whose field-gun shells were bursting on the ridges just beyond.

Here I met the Commander of the Division and his Staff. Plans were immediately made for following up our success. Evidently the size of our group observation point, for within five minutes came the howl of an approaching projectile and a tin shell burst with a terrific crash in a neighbouring field. Its arrival, which was followed at regular intervals by others ranging from tin upwards, was apparently unnoticed by the General, whose interest was entirely occupied with pressing his advantage. So swift was our advance that nearly half an hour elapsed before the newly strung field wires were working properly.

The fire had become so persistent that our group scattered and hundreds of prisoners, whose black mass could be seen by the enemy, were removed beyond the possibility of observation. Then the Corps Commander, stretched on straw on the crest of the ridge, with his maps spread out, dictated directions to the operator at the field telephone who crouched beside him.

Before and beneath us lay the abandoned line of Austrian trenches, separated from ours by a small stream, where since daylight the heroic engineers were labouring under heavy shell fire to construct a bridge to enable our cavalry and guns to pass in pursuit.

CARNAGE AT A RIVER.

Leaving the General we proceeded. Our troops had forced the line here at 3 a.m., wading under machine-gun and rifle-fire in water and marsh above their waists, often to their armpits. The Austrian and of the bridge was a horrible place, as it was congested with dead, dying, and horribly wounded men, who, as the ambulances were on the other side of the river, could not be removed. A sweating officer was urging forward the completion of the bridge, which was then barely wide enough to permit the waiting cavalry squadrons to pass in single file. On the opposite bank waited the ambulances to get across after the troops had passed. A number of German ambulance men were working furiously over their own and the Austrian wounded; many of whom, I think, must have been wounded by their own guns in an attempt to prevent the bridging of the stream. A more bloody scene I have not witnessed, though within a few hours the entire place was probably cleared up.

Passing on for the first time witnessed the actual taking of prisoners, and watched their long blue files as they passed out from their own trenches and were formed in groups allotted to Russian soldiers, who served as guides rather than guards, and sent to the rear.

Near here I encountered about 50 captured Germans and talked with about a dozen of them. Certainly none of them showed the smallest lack of moral or even depression. All seemed to feel as though their personal lot on this day had been unfortunate, and that the war would be won by the Germans shortly. When told of the British successes not a single one was in the least moved. All laughed, stating that they did not believe it. One officer said: "Possibly the British have taken a single mile of line, but if they have we shall drive them back tomorrow, while the French are utterly broken now, and we expect to take Verdun in a few days." All these men were

(Continued on next Column.)

GLADSTONE'S GOLDEN RULE.

That Gladstone lived to be an octogenarian and was able to bend down giant trees as a recreation at an age when most men are incapable of exertion was largely due to the excellence of his digestion. To preserve this digestion Gladstone took extraordinary pains; for instance, he told Sir Edwin Arnold that he always bit everything twenty-five times before swallowing it.

The trouble with many people is not how to preserve the digestion but how to restore it. Indigestion and Dyspepsia are the most prevalent ailments of the age; and, unfortunately for themselves, sufferers from these troubles too frequently fly to purgatives for relief, with the result that they weaken the digestive organs instead of giving them the help they need, thus making matters worse.

There is only one way to cure disordered digestion and that is through the blood, for the digestive tract depends for its health and strength upon the blood, and therefore only pure, rich, strengthening blood can restore it to a healthy condition. It is because they purify and enrich the blood, and make new good blood at every dose, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have earned their worldwide reputation as being the most successful remedy for indigestion and Dyspepsia of the age. Your dealer sells them, or you can obtain a bottle for 81.50 (bottles for 88) post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 65, Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.**CANADIAN MAILS.**

The str. *Montcalm* arrived at Kobe on the 21st instant, at 5 a.m., left Kobe on the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m.

THE KOREAN MAIL.

The str. *Vore* left Shanghai for this port yesterday at 5 a.m. with the home-bound English mails, and is due here this morning.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 26th.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Shirata* from Calcutta left Singapore on 20th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Himant*, reports: Moderate to fresh W.S.W. winds and squally.

attached to the 22nd Reserve Corps, and came from Verdun two or three weeks ago. They describe the battle there as a hell, especially the French artillery fire.

By noon sufficient details of the fighting were available to indicate that this corps alone had taken between three and five thousand prisoners and 20 guns, of which four are said to be howitzers. When one is near the front the perspective of operations is nearly always faulty, and it was therefore impossible to estimate the effect of the movement as a whole, but I understand that all the other corps engaged had great success and everywhere advanced.

My own impression is that the Austrians are simply refusing to fight now after the initial resistance, and surrender in blocks rather than risk being cut to pieces in retreat by our cavalry, which is rendering extraordinary services in all these movements. The fact that we captured two commanders of regiments with one entire regimental staff to-day indicates that the officers are hardly more enthusiastic for the war than the soldiers. One commander only took command of his regiment at noon and was taken prisoner at daylight the following morning.—*Times*.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

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Bank Bills, on demand	...	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	2/1 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	...	2/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	...	2/2 1/2

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Hongkong...10	"	1.00	"
Canton...20	"	14 10	"
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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS

[illegible]

BANKS.—						
Hongkong and Shai. Bank Corporation	130,000	\$12s	all	\$740, buyers	6 1/2 p.s.	
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$13	all	\$8 1/2	8 1/4 p.s.	
China Light and Power Company, Limited...	50,000	25	all	\$4.70, buyers		
China President Loan & Mortgage Co. Ltd.	50,000	21	all	\$3.70, buyers	8 1/2 p.s.	
	50,000	21 1/2	all	\$3.70, buyers		

Cotton Mills.					
P. F. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	80,000	Tls. 60	all	T 1, buyers	112 p.c.
Kuang Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T 133, buyers	12 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	400,000	Tls. 69	all	T 133, buyers	8 p.c.
Yangtzeport Cotton Mill, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	all	T 134, buyers	53 p.c.
Dairy and Ice Works	42,000	\$75	\$8	\$41, sellers	
Ho Kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$80	all	\$82, buyers	42 p.c.
... ..	60,000	\$80	all	\$224, buyers	4 p.c.

Shai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tai100	all	T. 68, buyers	9 p.p.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tia. 5	all	Tia. 10	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	38,000	Tai100	all	Tia. 844	64 p.p.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$93, ast. & buy.	

Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	...	60,000	\$10	all	\$51, buyers	44 p.s.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	...	20,000	\$50	all	\$115	47 p.s.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	...	6,500	\$25	all	\$185, x div.	9 p.s.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd	...	60,000	\$10	all	\$25	43 p.s.

Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	...	325,000	0/-	10/-	\$7.00, 50¢ / 75¢, 100¢	
INSURANCES.—						
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China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	...	20,000	\$100	\$21	\$154, buyers	73 p.s.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	...	8,000	\$350	\$60	\$390, sellers	74 p.s.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	...	10,000	215	25	121, 155	75 p.s.

Union Insurance Society, Limited	16,000	\$250	\$100	\$250	6 p.a.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$320, @ Ex 75	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
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Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	44 p.a.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$48, buyers	52 p.c.
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Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	21	all 35/-
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Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd. ...	14,000	P 30	all	\$37, sellers	7½ p.c.

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	60,000 d.			prof. \$44	5½ p.c.
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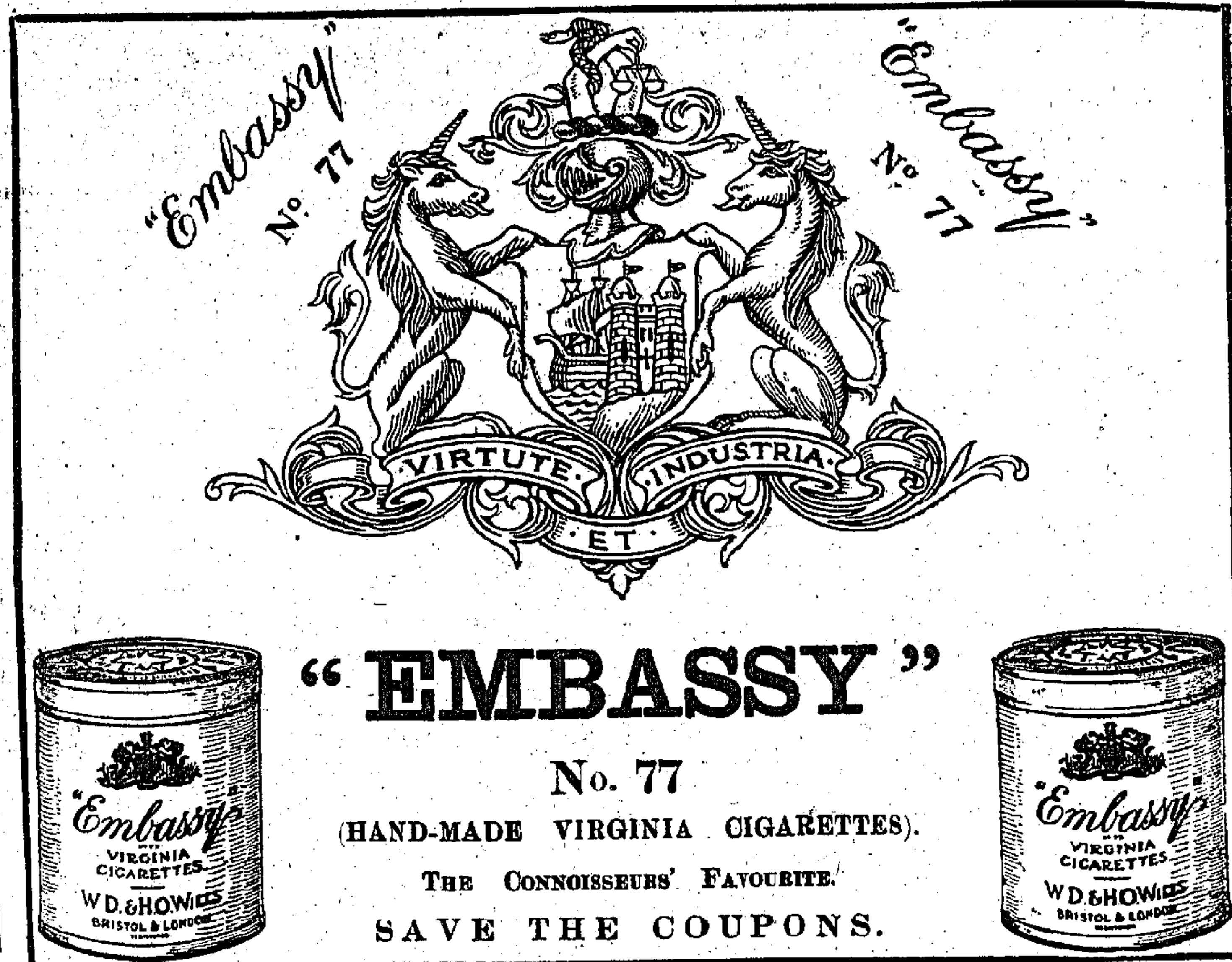
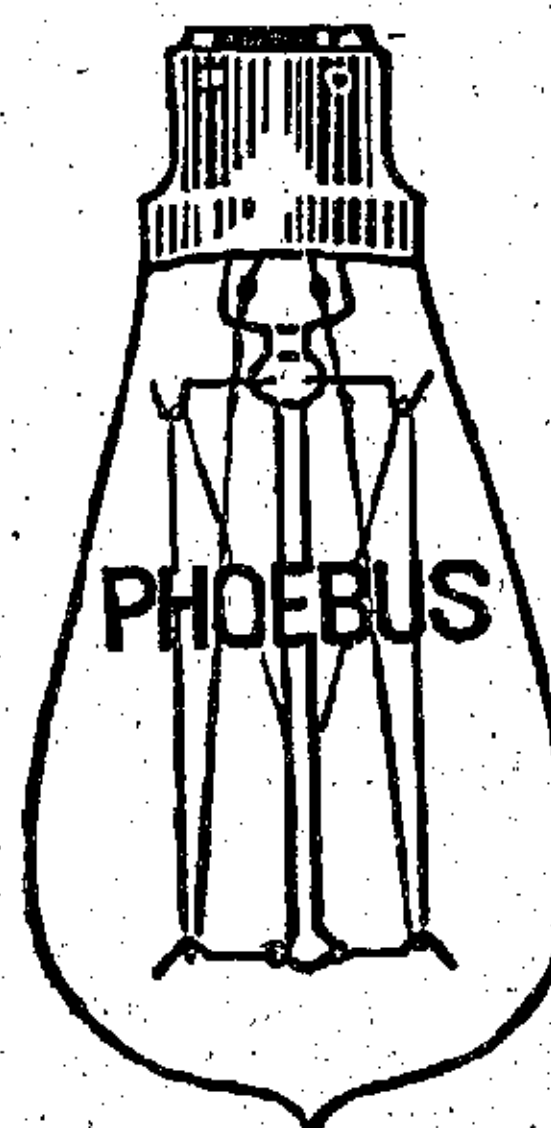
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